HOME INTERESTS.

PRICES IN THE MARKETS.

WINTER VEGETABLES-EFFECT OF FREEZING AND THAWING ON THE PRICE OF MEATS.

There is little of interest to note in the great retail markets of the city this week. Early as it is in the year, the public doubtless is easer to hear of the arrivals of the new crop of vegetables from the South. But beyond some Charleston leffner, which sold for 10 cents a head, and a stray consignment of green peas and string beans from the same locality, nothing has as yet come. In the same locality, nothing has as yet come. In two weeks formatoes and encumbers will be coming from the Berauchas. Until then housekeepers will find small lots of hothouse encumbers in the fancy fruit stores bringing \$3 a dozen, and tomatoes 75 ccuts a pound. The vegetable stands depend largely on imported stuff. French artichokes are worth 30 cents each, Russian turnips 15 cents a halfpeck, Burssels spreats 20 cents a quart, Cabbages cost 5 and 25 cents a head, beels 40 cents a peck, sweet potatoes 70 cents a peck, caulidowers 50 cents each, radishes 10 cents a bunch, and Southern spinach 20 cents a half-peck. Irish potatoes can be half for \$1.75 and \$2 a barrel, searoning herbs are worth 5 cents a bunch, green peppers 5 cents each, green okra 40 and 75 cents a bunch of the control of the two weeks tomatees and engumbers will be coming

mution 15 cents a pound. English saddle costs 24 cents, shoulder of mutton 10 cents, mutton chops 25 and English mutton chops 28 cents a pound, There is some spring lamb, rare enough, however, to be almost a "hothouse exotic," for sale, Only the entire carcass is for sale. Young lamb fetches 18 cents for hindquarters, 14 cents for forequarters, while leg of lamb is 18 cents, rack meat 20 cents,

MENU.

Barley soup.
Whitefish, broited. Samee Tartare,
Roasi Mutton. Petatoes à la Neige.
Stewest Tomatoes. Celery.
Quad on Toast. Jelly.
Lettrace Mayonnuise.
Nesseirode Fudding Cake.
Banbons.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

BOILED CHICKEN AND RICE.—Clean, wash and stuffs full-grewn fowl as for roasting, and sew it up smagly in a piece of clean, white mosquito netting. Have ready a pot of scalding—not quite boiling—water, put in the fowl and bring to a steady, but not violent boil. Allow in cooking twelve minutes to the boil. Half an hour before it is done, take on a cup of the liquor, skim, and strain it into a tin pail, and season we l. Have ready a cup of rice, which has been soaked two hours and beiled ten minimizes, then dranced. Put it into the broth in the pail, set in a saucepan of boiling water, ancisumer slowly until the rice is soit, shahing from time to time, but never stirring. It should soak up all the broth. When done stir in with a fork a teaspoontal of butter and the same of mineed packey. Beat one egg light and stir in the same way, each one amute and take from the fire. When the enacken is done, undo the netting, make a flattened mound of the rice, and lay the fowl on top. Serve hot. Send around a boar of drawn butter with it, using for it another capful of liquor strained, a teaspoonful of butter, a tablescounful of fluture, at tablescounful of fluture, salt, pepper, and if possible, a beatenegg, Boiltwominutes. An old fowl may be made tender by putting it on in cold water, and cooking very slowly litten minutes to the pound. Of coarse the broth will be used for next day's soup.

Stipwed Edos.—Boil five or six eggs ten minutes, and throw them into cold water until they are perfectly cold. Then peel and cut crosswise in slices with a sharp haife. Have on the fire in a frying-pan a capful of soup-slock or grayy, in which half an onion has been steved ave amunites, then it comes to a boil, heat in a tin plate a teaspoonful of butter, roll each slice of egg in it, coal it with flour, and lay gently in the frying-pan. Set the pan at the side of t

sliced caps on this, and pour on the gravy. This is a nice breakfast dish. Chopped parsley improves it

a nice breakinst dish. Chepped parsiey improves it.

Rice Unoquettes—One cupful of raw rice; one raw
egg, well beaten; one teaspoonful of sugar, and the
same of meited butter; a very little natineg; sali.
Boil the rice and let it get perfectly cold—not only
cool but stiff. Beat up with the egg, the butter,
salt and nuture. Work this mixture into the rice,
salt and nuture. Work this mixture into the rice,
salt and nutured hands, into oblong rolls, about
three inches in length and had an inch in diameter.
Coal these thickly with flon, and set them in a
coil place until needed. Fry—a few at a time—in
hot lard or dripping, ro ling them over as they begin to brown to preserve their shape. As each is
taken from the fat, put into a hot colander to drain
and dry. Eat as a vegetable. But they make a
good after-meat course exten with powdered sugar
or sweet sauce.

skin and bone them, lay them on slices of buttered toast, with a few drops of lemon juice and put them into the oven with a buttered paper over to get quite hot. Serve at once. quite hot. Serve at once.

CANDIED LEMON PREL Cut the lemons into quarters lengthwise, remove the juicy part, and throw the peels into strong salt and water, to soak in it for about six days. The brine should be strong in it for about six days. The brine should be strong enough to float an egg. At the end of the time take them from the salt and water, and throw them into cold water, where they should remain for an hour; remove them from this, and place them in a copper preserving-pan with as much fresh cold water as will cover them, and let them boil until quite soft. Try if they are done with a silver fork; if it will go in easily they have boiled long enough. Flace them on a large hair sieve to drain the water from them, and direct them easks a syrup in the proportion on a large hair sieve to drain the water from them, and during the time make a syrup in the proportion of a pound of loaf su, ar to a quart of water; let them boil together until forming a thin syrup, in which boil the peels for about half an hour, or until them boil together until forming a thin syrup, in which boil the peels for about half an hour, or until they look clear. Some more sugar must now be boiled with only just as much water as it will absorb; there must be enough of this made to just cover the peels when they are put into it. Again boil them,

and continue boiling until the sugar begins to candy; they must then be taken out and again dramed; before they are quite dry place them in large dishes, when a little very finely powdered sugar was be shaken over them. Set the dishes in a warm place for the peels to dry. They may then be stored away for use. While the boiling is going on the syrup will require constant stirring with a new wooden spoon to prevent burning.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The 3d Battery, Captain Henry S. Rasquir, has

adopted a scarlet dress coat.

Regimental drills have been ordered in the 8th Regment for January 21 and 30 in fatigue uniform, Lieutenant Andrew A. Oates has been

commissioned to Company G. Lieutenaut Them, of the 10th Battalion, has re-

tal insigna.

Licutemant-Colonel Palmer is in command of the 71st Regiment—Colonel Vose being absent on leave. At the election held in Captain Leo's company on Friday, Thomas A. Meßain was chosen Second heatenant, The left wing will parade on January 22 and 29, and the right wing on January 25 and February 1.

General Wylie reports the total cost of the State encampment at Peckskill for last year as 863,436 66.

The following ticket of the V-total cost of the state of

Adopted.

From the table above referred to it is shown that the fast eteanssups of the Guion Line, which has not the mail contract, were from thirty-two to seventy hours ahead of the mail steamers on the same trips. About the same difference of time is shown in the case of the fast steamships of the North German Lloyd. In March the North German Lloyd. In March the North German Lloyd, will begin running its slower steamers from Bremen direct to New-York. Only the fast steamships Elbe, Fulda, Werra, Einer and Ems will stop at Somhampton. It is also observed by the table that the Tuesday and Thursday mails brought by the Imman and White Star lines came only nineteen times early enough to be answered by the Saturday outgoing steamers, and thirty-three times too late. The fast steamers of the North German Lloyd, leaving Southampton on Thursdays, with the afternoon mails from London, arrived here sixteen out of eighteen trips in time for replies to be sent to letters on Saturday. Of the Cunard Line, only thirteen arrived in time for answers by the Imeday of Wednesday early muls, and nineteen came in too late. If the Guion Line fast steamships had been allowed to carry the mails of these hineteen, twelve would have arrived on Sanday or Monday, thus giving ample time to answer by the mid-week outgoing mails. The Canard and Guion lines will each have three fast steamers available the commission, thus insuring faster mail service, and, with the North German Lloyd, lieweekl, fast mails can season, thus insuring faster mail service, and, with the North German Lloyd, bi-weekl- fast mails can be expected from Liverpool and London.

BURIAL OF ANTHONY J. BLEECKER.

The funeral of An hony J. Bleecker took place at Trinity Church yesterday afternoon. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Tennity Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Geer, of St. Timothy's Church, the Rev. Mr. Chase, of Charlest and the Rev. G. W. Denghass, of Trmity. The church was well filled by the congregation, which included a large number of dealers in real estate in this city. Amour those present were Louis Mester, Fordham Morris, E. H. Ludlow, Frank O. Fowler, L. C. Popham, Dr. William Jones, William Carpenter, L. J. Carpenter, D. B. Seaman, Pierre McPenald, H. S. Frown, C. S. Delavan, Peier McPenald, H

ministration he was a United States Marshal, and during the war was an Assistant Inspector of Internal Revenue. Like his father and grandfather he was a vest yman of Trioty Parish for many years. He was a face Shakespearian scholar, and numbered Edwin Ferrest among his intimate friends. Mr. Bleecher was eighty-four years of age. The body was buried in the family vault in Trinity churchyard.

HELPING SUFFERERS BY SEA AND LAND.

The New-York State Auxiliary to the Woman's National Relief Association, at No. 7 West Fourteenthist, has just issued its third annual report. The work done last year was comparatively larger The work done last year was comparatively larger for so young an organization, but the report adds that it was "madequate to the necessities of the occasion." The total receipts were only \$1.370.34 and the expenses were \$1,344.70, leaving the small balance of \$25.64, with bills still due to the amount of \$29.197. Supplies were sent to twenty-four Life Saving stations, but the request from the Marine Hospitals for clothing for discharged patients had to be denied, there being no garments on hand. Gifts of clothing for the stations of the Life Saving service are solicited, and also money to carry on the taken from the fat, put into a hot colander to drain and dry. Eat as a vegetable. But they make a good after-sneat course eaten with powdered sugar of sweet sauce.

Chean Puffs.—One-half pound of butter; three-fourths pound of prepared flour; six eggs; two cups of warin water. Stir the butter into the warm water; set over the fire and stir to a slow boil. When it boils, put in the ffour; cook one minute, stirring constantly. Turn into a deep dish to cool. Beat the eggs light—volks and whites separately—and whip into cooled paste, the whites last. Drop in great spoomfuls upon but ered paper, not so near as to touch or run into each other. Bake about ten minutes in a quick oven until they are of a golden brown.

Sardine Toast.—Take some sarding.

The Aqueduct Commissioners listened yesterday to arguments relative to the Quaker Bridge Dam.
Orlando B. Potter made an argument against the building of that dam, and said that the Sodom Dam would supply all the water needed for ten years. At the end of that time, he said, the Quaker Bridge Dam could be constructed if necessary. The difference in the cost of the two dams at compound interest would, when the larger dam was needed, amount to sufficient to build it. In order to insure the Commissioners against the possibility of an increase in the cost of the site of the Quaker Bridge Dam. Mr. Potter offered to buy the site and hold it for the city until needed, provided the city woulld pay him four per cent interest on the purchase money. He then urged the Commissioners to defer their decision on the important matter under discassion until more definite plans and specifications had been made, and the public had taken more time to discuss the subject. to arguments relative to the Quaker Bridge Dam.

senger was sent for the Commissioner, who was before the Assembly Committee in the Metropolitan Hotel. At 11:45 a. m. Mr. Thompson came in, and the committee was called to order by Mr. Gibbs. Mr. Thompson excused himself for not coming sooner on the ground that he had promised to appear before the Assembly Committee at 10

Committee. Mr. Gibbs, after a few preliminary quesustio, asked Mr. Thompson to furnish the names and residences of all employes of the Department of Public Works, and the amount paid to each, with the appropriation from which it was paid; the names all contractors who have done work for the Department, the quantities of work performed and the amount paid on each contract, and the name of each engineer and inspector couployed in laying out and supervising the work done. Mr. Whitridge supplemented these demands by adding a list of all work done by order of the Commissioner without public letting and the amount paid out on each order since Mr. Thompson became Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Thompson said that it might not be possible to produce the information sought for before the end of this week, whereupon Scuntor Lansing suggested that a part of the information might be given. The list of employes, including laborers, when employed, and the salaries paid to each, and the contracts and the work done and the amount paid on each, might be given, and the other information could be furnished as it was prepared Mr. Thompson thought this might be

Senator McCarthy questioned Mr. Thompson as to the expenditures of his office and the source whence the amounts paid on his order or authorization were obtained. Mr. Thompson explained that

Be cents for indequarters, I come for solvent services for executations for incompanies of the control of the companies of th

tigation, A motion in the Assembly to have a joint commit-

tee of investigation was lost. MR. THOMPSON ON THE STAND.

The eath was administered to Mr. Thompson by Senaior Gibbs, who then questioned him as to when be was appointed Commissioner of Public Works and how be had been engaged before taking that office. In response to these queries Mr. Thompson gave a brief out-Enc of his official career. In answer to further questions cierks and laborers in his department on October 31 last, that being the date when lists were all the continues made by him since he became Commis-sioner of Public Works, he said, were kept by his clerks or subordinates, and could be furnished, together with the amount finally paid, together with the amount finally paid, together with the amount finally paid, together with the name of each contractor and of the local inspector who inspected the work; also the amount paid out from each fund and each appropriation. Mr. Thompson was then questioned more in detail by Mr. Whitridge, who read from a paper the normation which the committee required of the witness.

The questions were as follows:

(1) Well you furnish the committee with a list of all persons in the pay of your department on the elst of October last, stating the pay of each at that that, giving a separate list of inspectors, the rates of pay they received and the work they inspected!

(2) Well you farnish the committee with a list of all the contracts made by you since you became Commissioner, stating the monumes involved in each, the contracting party and the subject-matter of each, with the suretless and record of assignments, it any?

(3) Well you farnish a list of all the amounts paid out from each fund and each appropriation on orders for work and supplies in each year and menti since you became Commissioner of Public Works, and the persons to whom such amounts were paid!

(4) Can you furnish a list of the amounts paid out from each fund and each appropriation in each year and each mount for laborers?

(5) Can you furnish a list of the amounts paid out in each mount and each year from each fund and appropriation for travelling expenses!

ion for traveling expenses !
Mr. Thompson professed his willingness and ability to furnish all this information, but said that much of it would require a great deal of time to prepare, and the committee would have to exercise patience. He added that his quarterly reports gave in detail the expenditures from each fund and each appropriation during that quarter.

GIVING OUT ORDERS AND CONTRACTS. ods of giving our department orders and contracts, Mr.

Thompson said:

Every contract for amounts exceeding \$1,000 is done by public letting after being duly advertised, except in exceptional cases. For instance, in the purchase of a large engine for High Bridge in the early part of my administration, we should have obtained only an inferior article by advertising it; so we had a resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works to purchase an engine without previous advertising. With a few exceptions of that sort every contract exceeding \$1,000 in amount is let by advertising. Contracts under \$1,000 in amount and advertising contracts under \$1,000 in the not enstoway to advertise, although we advertised them and advertise them when it is advantageous to do so.

Mr. Whitridge—As a matter of fact, do you know whether any contracts for sums less than \$1,000 were let out on advertisements!

WHERE THE MONEY COMES PROM. In response to a question by Mr. Lansing as to what portion of the information required of him Mr. Thompson replied that he thought he could have ready a list of those who had received money on special orders, with the amounts paid, etc., and also a list of the advertised contracts, amounts paid on them, by whom inspected, etc.; and he promised to furnish by the tim cified as butch of the additional information required of him as the time would permit. He said that the anof him as the time would permit. He said that the annual expenditure of his department was entirely dependent on the appropriations granted by the Beard of Estimate and Apportionment, together with the expenditure for an additional water supply, limited to \$1,000.000 annually, raised by the Controller by the saile of bonds, and also the assessments on property-owners for new attent improvements. He did not think that the refusal of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to grant the full amount of appropriations asked by his department necessarily implied that that Board considered his estimate extravagant, but simply that they were of opinion that certain proposed expenditures of money could be postponed. He instanced the fact that he and some of his predecessors had asked for an annual appropriation of \$500,000 for the repavement of streets, which was manifeatly not excessive, in view of the fact that there are at present in New York forty-seven miles of cobble pavements which need to be replaced by smooth pavements; and yet neither he nor his predecessors had asked for an annual been allowed more than \$350,000 in one year for this work; sometimes the appropriation had been as low as \$250,-

QUESTIONING MR. THOMPSON.

WHAT THE SENATE COMMITTEE SEEKS.

NAMES OF EMPLOYES, SALARIES, FACTS ABOUT CONTRACTS, EIC.

The Senate Committee on Cities, which is to investigate the Department of Public Works, met yesterday in the conneil room attached to the Meyor's office. Senators (Gibbs, McCarthy, Lausing and Thacher were promptly on hand at 10:30 a.m. Messrs Daggett, Cullen and Daly were late. F. W. Whitridge appeared as counsel for the committee decided that it could do nothing of any importance until Mr. Thompson came, A messenger was sent for the Commissioner, who was lengther than the Controller's office.

OOO, and one year no appropriation at all had been made for this purpose. He said that in some instances where appropriate by the supportance were in excess of what was required, a portion of the unexpended buildings, of which amount \$6,000 was used for public buildings, of which amount \$6,000 was used for preventing water waste. To a question from Mr. McCarthy as to whether the expenditures of his department, and Thacher were promptly on hand at 10:30 a.m. Messrs Daggett, Cullen and Daly were late.

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WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE.

ASKING MR. THOMPSON A FEW PRELIMINARY QUES-

TIONS. The committee of the Assembly appointed to in-

vestigate the charges against Hubert O. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Works, met promptly at 10 a. m. yesterday, in one of the parlors of the Metro-politan Hotel. It consists of Mr. Roosevelt, of o'clock. He meant no discourtesy to the Senate New-York, chairman, Mr. Erwin, of St. Lawrence, and Mr. O'Neill, of Franklin, Republicans, and Messrs, Welch, of Niagara, and Nelson, of Otsego Democrats.

Mr. Thompson appeared and was sworn. He was accompanied by Francis L. Stetson as counsel. The chairman informed the witness that the action of the committee would, at this session, be only preliminary in its nature and he would not be de tained long. He then proceeded to question him as to his office and the general duties pertaining thereto, all of which were hastily outlined by Mr. Thompson, who also gave the names of the heads of different bureaus in his department. At one point Mr. Stetson, as counsel for the witness, made an inquiry of the chairman respecting certain knowledge sought as to the passage of the act authorizing the expenditure of certain moneys. Mr. Reesevelt took occasion to say that the committee did not intend to employ counsel at present, and therefore objected to the witness responding through counsel. Mr. Fhompson said that, if agreeable to the committee, he would be glad to have Mr. Stetson remain with him. This request was granted. About this time a telegram was placed in the hands of the witness from Mr. Payne, representing him before the Senate Committee in session at the City Hall, informing him that he was wanted at that place. The witness was, after a short delay, excused, with the understanding that he should appear before the committee on Monday at 10 a. m., prepared for an examination extending possibly throughout the day. did not intend to employ coansel at pres

are built into the masonry. These are arranged to sui the stanchions, which, in consequence of the pass of the the stanchions, which, in consequence of the peac of the figure, cannot be exactly in the centre of the peac of the figure, cannot be exactly in the centre of the peacstal. The stanchions are firmly belied to these girders. Below these cross-girders cames a continuation of the stanchions in the form of steel rods. These descend for forty-five feet, in the centre of the wait of the peacstal, and are there belied to another series of cross-girders of steel, built circuit feet into the stone walls of the peacstal, and are there belied to another series of cross-girders of steel, built circuit feet into the stone walls of the peacstal. There is another stretch of steel perpendicular rods for forty-dive feet more, when comes another series of borzecial steel girders. There is a final stretch of forty-dive feet of perpendicular steel rods, which origins has system of support to the base of the peacstal lower, where they are noticed in the firmest fastion to the girders anchored in the concrete mass of the foundation. Therefore, with whatever force the wind may blow against the status it will be resisted by this gircuit expetial which brings to the assistance of the supports the whole tengined the stone mass of the peacstal must be haried down bodily now. And it is difficult to conceive of a burricane that would have the power to do this.

General Stone has also have also discover some system by which he may heart allow galvanic action, ginerally descent of the stante carion, give rated necessarily by the invelopment of two motats like copper and fron, which would have a fatal effect upon their or. In this he believes he has been successful.

HELPING THOSE WHO HELP THE SELVES The Women's Prison Associations and Isaac

T. Hopper Home has bound list airty-ainth annual repor The Home is at No. 110 Second-ave., and its power for good is only limited by its accommodations, there being charged from the city prisons and desire to find a home and friends, and are willing to work for their living Necessarily many who apply for admittance are desired admission, while others after a short stay there are dis-charged to make room for those in greatest need of aid. charged to make room for those in greates need of add. The report states that 346 women were sheltered there last year, of whom 175 were sent to service, places having been found for them by the matrons and members of the committee; 75 were left to provide for themselves; 15 were sent to hospitals, and 44 were discharged. Mos. James 8, Gibbons is the first director of the Home, and Mrs. Edward Cooper is at the first director of the Home, and Mrs. Edward Cooper is at the first director of the provide Committee. Mrs. Hackett and Miss forrey are the marrons. Forty-four women were resistered at the Home yesterday when a Transens reporter called there, some of them working at day service, and returning to their new-found nome at high. The rest were capleyed in the bouse, laundry work being the enter industry. Last year 36,198 pieces were washed, in adhition to those beton-ring to the inmates. The income from the hamdry was \$2,314 12. There were fifteen regular family washings, besides those of many individuals. The mechanical appliances in this department are excellent, and there are conveniences for both indoor and outdoor drying. The clothing of the inmates is washed, dried and fromed separate from that of customers. Two women are retuned who do the fine fronting. Besides the Laundry work, some of the women were sewing in a well-lighted room. The Home recently received \$500 from the will of the late matron of the Jambs. Miss Flora Foster, which has been set apart to provide entertainments, chiefly readines, for the women. The receipts from all sources last year were \$7,002.01 and the expenses were \$7,741.42.

An appropriate resolution on the death of Samuel Will lets is recorded in the report. He was one of the oides. The report states that 346 women were sheltered there

and the expenses were \$7,741.42.

An appropriate resolution on the death of Samuel Will as apporter of the in-stitution. Regret is expressed at the failure of the effort made last winter to secure the appointment of matrons in all of the police stations, and it is recommended to continue the effort until the result is accomplished.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET,

whether any contracts for sums less than \$1,000 were let out on advertisements!

Mr. Thompson I would not like to say so positively without referring to my books. Perhaps I did not express myself plainly. I intended to say that if I considered it was to advertise a job under \$1,000, I would have done so, but I think I would have endeavored to hamp that with something else.

Senator Gibbs—The Commissioner is allowed to advertise such contracts or not as he timbs fit!

Mr. Thompson—Yes, sir; he is not required by law to advertise contracts below \$1,000.

WHERE THE METROLEUM MARKET.

New-York, Jan. 19.

A fair business was done at the Petroleum Exchances to-day, the total sales exceeding 11,000,000 barrels during business hours, which were one hour shorter than usual. Prices opened 2s cent lower at 5100 4, and at the later recovery did not touch figures above the final figures yesterday. The tone of the market became heavy in the afternoon, and near the close tree sales were made which described in the contracts below \$1,000. free sales were made which drove prices down to \$1.08 Reports were circulated that Grandin No. 18 well, southeast of Balltown, across Tionesta Creek, had been agitated and largely increased its production. The well started at about fifty barrels an hour, but no confirmation of the day's report was received. At the close the market was steadler at a slight recovery from the lowest quotations. The range of prices and the total dealings were as follows:

THE MONEY MARKET

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. JANUARY 19, 1884. THE GENERAL LIST.

81% 70 11 57% 51 87% 65%	11'g't.	Lower	7		Closing prices.	
81% 70 11 57 b	417		Final	nid.		Shares Sold
11 57 k	20 M	81%			8074 80	1.4
177 14	11	70 11 5714	57% 50%	10%	11%	200
50	57.4	0.714	5013	57 % 50 %	571u	3,100
87%	87 kg	874	87 52 64 54	87	87 %	1 0
657-70	11376	11-1-11	64.54	64%	875	1,825
14.4	14%	777	93	99	29.77	100
115%	11.4	1142	1144	1114	1112	4,875
14914	1425	142	142	142	14234	550
14	114	114	111	11334	1114	50,713
30	30	7979	201	20	20%	700
01	91	1107	11014	1101	1105	1,000
116	116	11.75	115	115	1164	1,219 300
139	130	139	139	V		60
1 74	116%	1000	110%	1051	10034	20,000
1000	277.5	20114	200	105	20%	5,135
40	40	40	40	40	100	100
197	197	197	197	192	136	225
100	1.50	150	150	154	181	100
12.5	95	1933 7	91	1937	94	17,000
66	66	66	66	65	66	30 200
49.2	417	413	10	41	12	300
15%	154	15%	154	15%	15%	100
33	38	32	32	33	35	300
39	90	805	90	87	N9.	550
15	10	15 *	15	1.5	17	200
1904	197	17974	184	18%	1852	6,100
87 W	300	2000	260 %	N6 %	19 4	6,700
14	11	11	14	11	15	300
50	50	46	46	48	49	2,100
112	1124	111	11114	1111	11114	200
171.	173	17	17	165	18	200
25 0	25%	2174	24.5	24%	24.74	5,800
69	69	69	100	170	18	200 470
13	178	178	178	176	180	34
11	11	10%	100	105	10%	1,300
3874	3812	3812	3312	34	30	1 10
611	57.4	4 11	4016	417	491	33,481
66	86	716	86	854	86	100
40	40	40	40	40	45	350
212	2.52	212	09 2	22	3	
1.9	934	9.11	993	93	11.53	531
225	25	20034	34	23%	2334	15,140
13 h	1374	1319	7.10	541	511	7.400
09	110	109	1111	1000	110	7/10
14	14%	1.134	1 14	14	114	T-0000
3114	39	99	33	382	39	3,500
10.4	90%	8314	2074	90	901	E mann
167	16%	15	15%	15%	1578	
2	2	200	2		ria.	2200
11.42	74.9	117	14.78	140	112	4(90)
23	28	215	21110	26%	267	4,800
60	60	60	60	5%	60	20 300 30 402
224	1223	2014	7 1	7227	723	30 400
25314	12 1	1991	129%	129	130%	25
9542	1651	977	954	94	19.5	1.00
60	60	60	(1)	514	60	2 300
41 2	300	211170	2013	3010	31111	2,300
114	115	11	11	1112	1242	205
12	12	12	12	1112	14	100
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10,0 Total since Jan. 1.. \$829,289 \$1,025,070 Imports of specie at New-York: Washington, Jan. 19.-The following is an 31st day of December, 1883;

1,000 103 50 Va Meliane Inc. 50 4 10,000 51's 50 Was 50 L & Pass Chicago div.

1,000 CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

Reported by Posts H. Davis & Co., 17 He list.

SATURDAY, Jan. 19-P. M.
The dealings in steaks to-day, which amounted to 303,000 shares against 384,000 shares yesterday, were more than ascally west distributed through the list. But it was a day in which there was a gendual and sleady shrinkage in values, Sometimes it was concurred with a moderate ac-tivity, and in other stocks it occurred with only small transactions. Taking the market as a whole to-day's first prices were lower than last evening's final figures; but in some instances there were im provements from the opening to an equality with yesterday's last prices. Western Union, with sales of only 30,400 shares, was less a feature in the market than it was yesterday; it opened down 12 at 7214 recovered, and declined to 7214 \$\overline{\pi} 7212\$ at which it was well sustained: but the transactions in it attracted only little attention. Denver and Rio Grande on extremely small sales fell of from 221g to 2014 and ended at 20% and Central and Hadson, with a pressure so small that the sales amount only to $5.200\,\mathrm{shares}$, declined from $112^3\mathrm{s}$ to $111 \pm 111^3\mathrm{d}$. The St. Paul stock was the active stock of the day and by easy gradations it glided from 88% to 86%. Union Pacific, like Western Union, was compara tively neglected and its price only fell off from 7412 to 7358@7378. Louisville and Nashville was moderately active at 4112 2 437s. Northern Pacific preferred was second on the list in point of transactions; it declined from 5112 to 4912, and Oregon and Transcontinental dropped 14 at 234. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western was exceedingly dull at 1164/@1151/4@11538. Missouri Pacific had few friends at 875 8 @ 865 s, and the Wabashes, after some fluctuations, closed lower than on any preceding night. The market closed weak. Government bonds were steady and quiet at un-

changed quotations as follows:

U.S. 4 ball 51, reg. 114 b 114 b 2 U.S. cur. 6 a, 1890 130 b 4 u.S. 4 ball 51, reg. 114 b 114 b 2 U.S. cur. 6 a, 1890 130 b 4 u.S. 4 ball 51, reg. 114 b 114 b 2 U.S. cur. 6 a, 1897 1 b 4 u.S. 4 ball 57, reg. 114 b 124 b U.S. cur. 6 a, 1898 1 b 4 u.S. 3 per cents 100 u.S. 3 per cents 100 u.S. cur. 6 a, 1895 128 b 2 u.S. cur. 6 a, 1895 12

There was no business in State bonds. City bank stocks were unusually active and included sales of Leather Manufacturers' at 165, Metropolitan at 150, Union at 176, and Fourth National at 130.

Only a comparatively small business was done in railway bonds, but the prices for some of the speculative kinds showed important declines. Erie second consols were off 14 at 885s. West Shore and ond consols were off 14 at 88%. West Shore and Buffalo 5s recorded sales of only \$1,200,000 between 54 and 52%, with the final figures at 52%, against 53% last evening. Missouri, Kansas and Texas general 6s were down 1½ to 79½. St. Louis and from Mountam 5s declined 1 per cent to 70, and Texas and Pacific firsts, Rio Grande division, fell 2½ to 70½. Canada Southern first 5s were ½ od at 15½. Central and Hudson consol 7s sold at 130% 130%, and New-York, Chicago and St. Louis

Prst 6s were easier at 100%. Northwestern debenture 5s were up % at 93%, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy debenture 5s were steady at 93. Denver and Rio Grande consels declined 4% to 85 and firsts, Western extension, were off ½ at 63%. Northern Pacific firsts were steady at 1014% 191%, Oregon Railroad and Navigation firsts were ½ lower at 104%. Fort Worth and Denver firsts fell from 69% to 66%.

The Sub-Trensury statement to-day shows a gain of \$2,604,059, made up by a currency gain of \$3,078,605, less a coin loss of \$474,546. But it is evident that a portion—and probably a large portion—of the currency gain was made up by receipts of legal-tender notes from Washington, which are not reported in the statement. The day's transactions covered: Receipts, \$3,729,711; pa ymenta, \$1,125,652; currency balance, \$9,021,091; coin balance, \$116,320,537.

Money was in abundant supply at 1½ 22 per cent; the business generally was done at 1½ per cent, and at the close was freely offered at the lowest rate.

The bank statement of the averages for the week ended yesterday tells its own story of an imprecedented accumulation of cash in the bank vanits. The reported gain of \$4,964,490 in cash fairly reflects an average, but the stated total of specie and legal-tenders—\$103,679,400—probably under mates the actual amount heid at the close of business yesterday by \$2,000,000. An increase of \$2,389,000 in loans and a decrease of \$2,32,400 in circulation is consistent with the amount of \$7,327,000 increase in deposits. The statement shows a gain to the surplus reserve of \$3,132,550, and leaves it at \$17,284,225.

The following are the companying totals of the statements of January 12:

The following shows the relation between the total reserve and the total deposit liabilities: Specie. \$6.970,290 \$70,780,090 Inc. \$1.0,000 agal-tenders. 00.644,800 53,298,900 Inc. \$1.0,000 agal-tenders.

Total reserve \$98,715,000 \$100,079,100 Inc. \$1,991,100 Reserve required against deposits \$6.503,425 \$84,935,175 Inc. 1,891,750 Surplus, \$14,151,575 \$17,284,225 Inc. \$4,122,650

Surphs.......\$14,151,575 \$17,284,225 Inc.\$4,122,650

The Clearing House statement to-day was as follows: For the day—Exchanges, \$134,801,387; balances, \$4,528,388. For the week—Exchanges, \$801,923,472; balances, \$32,034,599.

The customs receipts reported at Washington to-day were \$575,204, and the internal revenue receipts \$365,737. The United States Treasury received \$647,000 National bank notes for redemption, and the receipts for the week were as follows:

\$3,101,000 \$4,214,000

Total. \$3,101,000 \$4,214,000

The United States Treasury now holds \$345,508,550 United States bonds to secure National bank circulation; bonds deposited for circulation during the week, \$4,94,850; bonds withdrawn during the week, \$1,142,500. National bank circulation outstanding—Currency notes, \$349,565,331; gold notes, \$720,004.

The London Stock Exchange market for British consols opened sicady at 101 7-16 and 101 9-16 respectively for money and account; later quotations gave 101 9-16 for both (?). United States bonds were not quoted. American railways were irregular, but generally were lower. Bar silver was 'glower at 50'4. At Paris, French 3 per cents rese to 76,80 frances.

Imports of merchandise in New-York: For the week: 1882, 1883, 1881, 1892, 1893, 1884 or the week \$10,557,000 \$6,310,600 reviously reported 18,004,553 16,006,084 1,70 .011 Total since Jan 1 \$29,351,924 \$23,566,684 Exports of specie from New-York:

For the week \$26,627 \$19,460 Previously reported. 260,625 103,347 Total since Jan 1 ... \$287,952 \$164,847 \$159,053

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

abstract of reports made to the Controller of the Cur-City of New-York at the close of business on Monday, t be Number of Basks, 47.

Practional currency
Specie, vis.; \$0.025,1-3.03
Gold Frichenty cortain the ... 20,472,010 and Gold Friching House on Blasten 21,27,000 after con
Silver con
Silver feasury certificates. 685,100 Local-tender notes.
United States certificates of deposit for legal-

1, 101, 51, 27

IN SYMPATHY WITH NEW-YORK. THE GUION PARLETS AFFECTS THE CHICAGO MAR-

REIS. [LT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CHICAGO, Jan. 19 .- If it had not been for the

califie at New-York of William H. Guion and the au-iouncement that his losses were made upon grain rather han upon stocks, this market would be higher conight. As it is May wheat is going at the cons. May corn at 57% cents, and pork for February at \$14.67%, Land, thethe same month, at \$8.67%, Meat is a little lower now than it was just might. Corn is just about the same. Provisions are blaker, but prices were at one time lower. Wheat was down to 90% cents for May. Corn was down to 56% cents. There was a sharp raily, so that wheat sold up to 56% or a up to 56%. The news of the Gulon fellure shock the market as also.

If was enowing here all day, and this a little oil et the beling, which at the start was develly bearish. The receipts of grain were liberal-461 cars of corn, and over orders from the outside this forencom: so many, indeed, that the small local shorts became frightened and can part of them, to cover. Provisions were exceptionally steady. There was good larging, and then the receipts at the yards were only 9,500 hour, and prices were, there

Mr. Orane, the catef of the inspection Department, here, is a great-hear. This is what he says, "I expect to see whost seit very much choupful than it is selling now. The elevator from it many all taken. There is not reem left for 3,000,000 bushels more. This will be taken in all likelihood, most of it by corn, in the next surfly days. But the wheat will still keep commissions that he will be no place to put it. It will have to be not. Then will be no place to put it. It will have to be add. The demotrate of accurate will entit up. I have so in the time when potators were worth sta a dashed, when they sold out the friesh at thirty cents, because there was no place to put them. It will be the same way with wheat, it will arrive here and it will be put up and sold for what it will arrive here and it will be put up and sold for what who don't want it will arrive here and it will be put up and sold for what who don't want it will arrive here and it will be put up and sold for what who don't want it will arrive here and it will be put up and sold for what of which ever them, "What about come?"

"What about com?"

"The receipts of corn are large, but I think it was anost of the heared this way to fill up the don't are close. For large, the price is certain to."

"Under ordinary circumstances," said a trader toulish, "I should feel that the grain market was crattering sold; "I should feel that the grain market was curring sold. Mr. Drake, the calef of the Inspection Department here,

THE COAL TRACE OF OHIO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!] CLEVELAND, Jan. 19 .- The Iron Trade Re-

rice publishes an advance statement from the annual report of Andrew Roy, State Mine Inspector. It shows that during the past year 8,229,429 tons of coal were mined in Ohlo, which is a decrease of 779,129 tons as compared with the product of 1882. There are 277 coal mines with the product of 1882. There are 277 coal mines now in operation in Ohio. Business last year was rather depressed, in sympathy with the iron market. Selling prices have been low in consequence of competition. The encroachment of Pittsburg coal upon the Mahoning Valley market is noted as one of the developments of the year. Another new feature is the pushing of Hocking Valley coal into Chicago and the largely increased consumption of Ohio coal in Camela. Wages are high—about what they were previous to the bunic.